HOLMES'S ELSIE VENNER.

BLSIE VENNER: A ROBANCE OF DESTINY. By OLIVER WENDELL HOLERS. 2 vols. 12mo. Ticknot & Fields. In one of the chapters of the second volume of

this work, after a not very lucid discussion of the doctrine of hereditary influences, the author suddenly breaks the thread of his argument with the interjectional remark, "But this is a narrative, not a disquisition," Precisely the reverse of this, however, would more truly indicate the character of the book, which might justly be cailed a disquisition, or a series of disquisitions, and not a narrative. Although describing it as a remance on the title-page, the author has scarcely more of a stery to tell than the weary knifegrinder in the poem; but manages to fill his space with graphic sketches of the rural scenery and social features of New-England, keen analysis and brilliant portraitures of character, and subtle speculations in physiology, ethics, and religion. The plot has barely sufficient substance to serve as a basis for the discussions, in which the author wevidently more at home, than in the construction of a narrative; and the scanty incidents on which it hinges seem to have been chosen for the elucidation of a theory, rather than as materials for dramatic effect or exciting description. Nor is the main conception on which the story is founded, as it seems to us, well adapted to the legitimate purposes of literary art, although the author may appeal to some distinguished precedents in his justification. The scene is laid in a portion of New-England, where the mountain sides were infested with rattlesnakes, and the influence exerted on the heroine by these suclean reptiles through an accident to her mother previous to her birth is the key-note of the " romance," and is dwelt upon with fond delight through a wide range of variations. Now, whatever interest in a circumstance like this might be felt by a physiologist or a student of natural his bory, it is quite too monstrous and repulsive for melbetic treatment. No skill of the artist could se divest it of its hideous features, as to make it a pleasing subject of contemplation. It belongs to a school of literature, which has bappily had but few disciples in our own country, that aims at popular effect by the delineation of physical borrors, and searches for its materials among distorted, anomalous, frightful, or grotesque perversions of nature, rather than its normal and wholesome manifestations. As a romance, or, indeed, as a narrative in any shape, we cannot consider Elsie Venner an extraordinary success. Besides the inherent victousness of its plan, it shows little constructive power, is almost totally destitute of the dramatic element, and has no trace of the artistic finesse by which the gradual opening of events is made to minister a perpetual stimulus to the curiosity of the reader.

The chief merit of the work-and it has great and singular merits-is in the fidelity and vividness with which certain whimeical traits of character are represented in isolated sketches. The author has a keen eye for the ludicrous; he seems to have kept is bright by constant exercise; no village oddsty, with which he has ever come in contact, has passed from his memory; sad at the same time, he cherishes a warm sympathy with whatever is noble and generous in character, and an equally cordial contempt for the manifold forms of social pettissess, baseness, affectation, and duplicity. The tragedy and pathos of life, moreover, never fail to receive his quick recognition. Hence, his portfelio is filled with ample materials for the scenes which illustrate striking individual peculiarities, and which, as we have said, constitute the principal excellence and at-

traction of his volumes.

The following description of the typical New-England village, which the author has selected as the theater of his tragedy, combines many of the best characteristics of his composition, and clearly Blastrates his remarkable talent for acute observation, sagacious insight into the motives and purposes of the actors in the great human drama, rich and expressive word-painting:

Elm street was the pride of Rockland, but not only on account of its found-arched vista. In this street were most of the great houses, or "mansion-houses," as it was usual te call them. Along this street, also,

he nore theely kept and neatly painted declings were chiefly congregated. It was the correct thing for a Rockland eignizary to have a hone in Elm street.

A New-England "man-ion-bones" is maturally square, with derner windows projecting from the roof, which has a believes de with turned posts round it. It shows a good breasth of front-yard before its door, as its owner shows a respectable expanse of clean shirt-front. It has a lateral mar, in beyond its stables and there is a material war, it is white with the showoffices, as its master wears his white will-t-bands show-ing beyond his cont-cuffs. It may not have what can properly to called grounds, but it must have allowproperly be called grounds, but it must have elbowroom, at any rate. Without it, it is like a man who is
always high-buttoned for want of any lines to show.

The mannion-house which has had to button itself uptions in feaces, for want of green or gravel margin,
will be advertiong for boarders presently. The old
English pattern of the New-Rugham mansion-house,
only on a somewhat grander scale, its Sir Thomas Abnew whiten, where dear, good Dr. Watts said prayers
for the family, and wrote those blessed by any of his
test sing as into consciousness in our cradies, and come
back to us in sweet, single verses, between the moments of wam-leiting and of stapor, when we he dying
at 1 sound over as when we can no larger bear there, the mick, bi-ck wall, and carrying the boly calm with about which filled the good man's reart, as he prayed said sang under the chelter of the old English mans on

Next to the manrion-houses, came the two-story, trim, white-painted, "genteel" house, which being there gos try and less meely bred, crowded close up to the street, instead of standing back from it with arms the street, insceed of standing back from it with arms akim to like the marsion-houses. Their fittle front-yards were very commonly full of like and syrings and other busiles, which were allowed to smother the lever story almost to the exclusion of light and air, so that, what with small windows and small window-panes, and the darkness made by these choking growths of shrubbery, the front pariors of some of these houses were the most tomb-like, melancholy places that could be truck any school of the third. Their garnishing was apt to assist this impression.

Languagetterned carpets, which always look discontanted in little rooms, hair cloth furniture, black and shiny as beetles wing-cases, and center-tables, with a salies of language the tenter of the center of the center of this way to be a salies of the center of this way in the center of this way in the center of the center of this way in the center of t chiny as beetles' wing-cases, and center-tables, with a sulfen oil-lamp of the kind called estrait by our imaginative ancestors, in the center—these things were invitative. In set piles round the lamp was ranged the curvant literature of the day, in the form of Temperature by the day, in the form of Temperature by the mount of the curvant literature of the day, in the form of Temperature by the mount of the curvant literature of the day, in the form of Temperature by the mount of the form of the fact of the family and the form of both according to the tastes of the family, and the Good Book, which is always itself in the cheapest and commence company. The father of the family with his hand in the breast of his coat, the mother of the same in a wide-bordered cap, sometimes a print of the Last Supper, by no neams Morghen's, or the Father of the Country, or the old Geooral, or the Defender of the Countriant, or an unknown elergyman with an open book before him—those were the usual ornaments of the walls, the first two a matter of rigor, the others according to politics and other tendencies.

This intermediate class of houses, wherever one finds them in New-England towns, are very spt to be cheriese and unsatisfactory. They have neither the farm-house makes no pretentions, but it has a good warm kitchen, at any rate, and one can be comfortable there with the rest of the family, without fear and mathout reproach. These lesser country-house of general spiratures are much given to patent subterfugee of one tind and another to get heat without combustion.

seat take the life out of the warmest welcome. If one would make these places wholesome, happy, and cheerful, the first precept would be—the dearest fuel, plenty of it, and let half the heat go up the chimney. If you can t afford this, don't try to live in a "genteel" fashion, but sick to the ways of the honest farm-house.

There were a good many comfortable farm-houses scattered about Rockland. The best of them were something of the following pattern, which is too often

scattered about Rockland. The best of them were something of the following pattern, which is too often superseded of late by a more pretentious, but infinitely less pleasing kind of rustic architecture. A hule back from the road, seated directly on the green sod, rose a plain wooden building, two stories in front, with a long roof sloping backward to within a few feet of the ground. This, like the "manion-house," is copied from an old English pattern. Cottages of this model may be seen in Lancashire, for instance, always with the same housest, homely look, as if their roo's acknowledged their relationship to the soil out of which they sprung. The walls were unpainted, but turned knowledged their relationship to the soil out of which they sprung. The walls were unpainted, but turned by the slow action of sun and air and rain to a quiet dove or slate-color. An old broken mill-stone at the door—a well-sweep pointing like a finger to the heavens, which the shaining round of warer beneath locked up at like a dark analogous eye—a single large elm a little at one side—a barn twice as big as the house—a cattle-yard, with

ard, with
"The white home tossing above the wall"-"The white home tossing above the wall"—
some fields, in pasture or in crops, with low stone walls
round theu—a row of beehives—a garden-patch, with
roots, and currant-bushes, and many-heed hellyhocks,
and swellen-stemmed, globe-besded, seedling onions,
and marigolds, and flower-de-luces, and lady s-delights, and peonies, crowding in together, with southernwood in the benders, and woodbine and hops and
morning glories climbing as they got a chance—these
were the features by which the Rockland-born children
remembered the farm house, when they had grown to

morning glories climbing as they got a chance—these were the features by which the Rockland-born children remembered the farm-house, when they had grown to be men. Such are the recollections that come over poor sailor-boys crawling out on recling vards to rect top-sails as their vessels stagger around the stormy Cape; and such are the flitting images that make the eyes of old country-born merchants look dim and dreary, as they sit in their city palaces, warm with the after-dimner flush of the red wave out of which Memory arises, as Aphrodite arose from the green waves of the ocean. Two meeting-houses stood on two eminences, facing each other, and looking like a couple of fighting-cocks with their necks straight up in the air—as it they would flap their roofs, the next thing, and crow out of their upstretched steeples, and peck at each other's glass eyes with their shurp-pointed weathercocks. The first was a good pattern of the real old-fashioned New-England meeting-house. It was a large barn with windows, fronted by a square tower crowned with a kind of wooden bell inverted and raised on legs, out of which rose a slender spire with the sharp-billed weathercock at its summit. Inside, tall, square pews with flapping sears, and a gallery ronning round three sides of the building. On the fourth side the pulpy, with a huge, dusty sounding-board hanging over it. Here preached the Rev. Pier. point Honeywood, D. D., successor, after a number of generations, to the office and the parsonage of the Rev. Didymns Besn, before mentioned, but not suspected of any of his alleged heresies. He held to the old faith of the Puritans, and occasionally delivered a discourse which was considered by the hard-headed theologians of his parish to mentioned, but not suspected or any or minars, and bere sies. He held to tue old faith of the Puritans, and occasionally delivered a discourse which was considered by the hard-headed theologians of his parish to have settled the whole matter fully and finally, so that now there was a good legical basis laid down for the Millennium, which might begin at once upon the platform of his demonstrations. Yet the Rev. Dr. Honeywood was fonder of preacting plain, practical sermons about the duties of life, and showing his Christhmity works among his people. It was in abundant good works among his people. It was noticed by some few of his flock, not without comment, that the great majority of his texts can e from the Gospels, and this more and more as be became interested pels, and this more and more as he became interessed in various benevolent enterprises which brought him into relations with ministers and kind hearted laymen of other denominations. He was in fact a man of a very warm, open, and exceedingly human disposition, and, although bred by a clerical father, whose motto was "Sit anima mea cum Puritania," be exercised his human faculties in the harness of his ancient faith his human faculties in the harness of his ancient faith with such freedom that the strape of it got so loose they did not interfere greatly with the circulation of the warm blood through his system. Once in a while he seemed to think it necessary to come out with a grand doctrinal sermon, and then he would large sway for a while into preaching on men's duties to each other and to society, and hit hard, perhaps, at some of the actual vices of the time and place, and insist with such tenderness and eloquence on the great de th and breadth of true Christian love and charity, that his oldest deacon shook his head, and wished he had shown as much interest when he was praching, three Sabbaths back, con shook his head, and wished he had shown as nutch interest when he was praching, three Sabbaths back, on Predestination, or in his discourse against the Sabbilians. But he was sound in the faith; no doubt of that. Did he not preside at the council held in the town of Tamaruck, on the other side of the mountains, which expelled its ch-rayman for maintaining heretical doctrines? As presiding efficer, he did not vote, of course, but there was no doubt that he was nil right; he had some of the Edwards blood in him, and that couldn't very wall let him on wroom.

he had some of the Edwards blood in him, and that couldn't very well let him go wrong.

The meeting-house on the other and opposite summit was of a more modern style, con-idered by many a great improvement on the old New-England model, so that it is not ancommon for a country parish to pull down its old meeting-house, which has been presched in for a hundred years or so, and put up one of those more elegant edities. The new building was in what may be called the florid shingle-Gothic manner. Its plunacles and cro-kets and other ornaments were, like the body of the building, all pine wood—an admirable material, as it is very soft and casily worked, and can be painted of any color desired. Inside, the walls were studied in initiation of stone—first a dark-brown square, then two light-brown squares, then another derk-brown square, then acceptance of the squares of the s derk-brown square, and so up, to represent the acci-dental differences of shade always noticeable in the rest stones of which walls are built. To be sure, the architect could not help getting his party-colored squares in almost as regular rhythmical order as those of a chess-board; but nobody can avoid doing things in a systematic and serial way; indeed, people who wish to plant trees in natural clumps know very well that they cannot keep from making regular lines and sym-metrical figures, unless by some trick or other, as that one of throwing a peck of potatoes up into the air and sticking in a tree wherever a potato happens to fall. The pews of this meeting-house were the usual oblong ones, where people sit close together with a ledge be-fore them to support their hyme-books, liable only to ones, where people sit close together with a ledge of fore them to support their hymn-books, liable only occasional contact with the back of the next pew

occasional contact with the back of the next pew's heads or borners, and a place running under the seat of that pew where hats could be deposited—always at the risk of the owner, in case of injury by boots or crickets. In this meeting-bouse preached the Rev. Channey Pairwenther, a divise of the "Liberal" school, as it is commonly called, bred at that famous college which used to be thought, twenty or thirty years ago, to have the monopoly of training young men in the milder forms of heresy. His undistrations were attended with decency, but not fellowed with enthosiasm. "The beauty of virtue "got to be an old story at last. "The moral dignity of human mature" cessed to excite a beauty of virtue cot to be an old story at last. "The moral dignity of human mature' ceased to excite a thill of and faction, after some hundred repetitions. It grew to be a doil business, this preaching against atending and intemperance, while he knew very well that the thieves were prowling round orchards and empty houses, instead of being there to hear the sermon, and that the drunkards, being rarely church-goess, get little good by the statistics and cloquent appeals of the preacher. Every now and then, however, the Rev. Mr. Fairwanter het off a nodemic discourse e Rev. Mr. Fairweather let off a polemic discours the Rev. Mr. Fairweather let off a potential discourse against his neighbor opposite, which waited his people up a little; but it was a languad congregation, at best-very apt to stay away from meeting in the afternoon, and not at all given to extra evening services. The minister, unlike his rival of the other side of the way,

and not at all given to extra evening services. The minister, unlike his rival of the other side of the way, was a down-hearted and timid kind of man. He went on preaching as he had been taught to preach, but he had misgivings at times. There was a little Roman Cathodic church at the foot of the hill where his own was pisced, which he always had to pass or Sandays. He sould never look on the thronging melritudes that crowded its pews and sisles or knell bare-leaded on its steps, without a longing to get in among them and go down on his knees and enjoy that luxary of devotional contact which makes a worshiping throng as different from the same numbers praying apart as a bed of coals is from a trail of scattered cinders.

"Oh, if I could but huddle in with those poor laborers and working women!" he would say to himself. "H I could but breathe that atmosphere, stifling though it be, pet made holy by ancient litanics, and cloudy with the smoke of hallowed incense, for one hour, instead of droning over these moral precepts to my half-el-eping congregation!" The intellectual isolation of his sect preyed upon him; for, of all terrible things to natures like his, the most terrible is to belong to a minority. No person that looked at his thin and sallow cheek, his sunken and sad eye, his tremulous lip, his contracted forehead, or who heard his quertolous, though not unmusical voice, could fail to see that his life was an uneasy one, that he was engaged in some inward conflict. His dark, melancholic aspect contrasted with his ecemingly cheerful creed, and was all the more striking, as the worthy Dr. Honeywood, professing a belief which made him a passenger on board a shipwrecked planet, was yet a most good-humored and companionable gentleman, whose laugh on week-days did one as much good to listen to as the best sermon he over delivered on Sunday.

A nile or two from the center of Hockland was a pretty late Episcopal church, with a roof like a wedge of cheese, a square tower, a stained window, and a truined rector, who r

depth of uterance and rereduplication of the reresonant letter, that his own mother would not have known him for her son, if the good woman had not ironed his surplice and put it on with her own handa.

There were two public-houses in the place: one dignified with the name of the Mountain House, comewhat frequented by city-people in the Summer months, large-fronted, three-storied, balconied, boasting a distinct ladice' drawing-room, and spreading a table d'hôte of some pretencions; the other, "Pollard's Tahvern,"

in the common speech—a two-story building, with a bar-room, once famous, where there was a great smell of hay and boots and pipes and all other bucolie-flavored elements—where games of checkers were played on the back of the bellows with red and white kernels of corn, or with beans and coffee—where a man slept in a box-settle at night to wake up early passenger—where teamsters came in, with wooden-handled whips and coarse frocks, reënforcing the bucclie flavor of the atmosphere, and middle-aged male gossips, sometimes in luding the squire of the neighboring law-office, gathered to exchange a question or two about the news, and then fall into that solemn state of suspended animation which the temperance bar-rooms of modern gathered to exchange a question or two about the news, and then fall into that solemn state of suspended animation which the temperance bar-rooms of modern days produce in human beings, as the Grotta del Canedees in dogs in the well-known experiments related by travelers. This bar-room used to be famous for drinking and story-telling, and sometimes fighting, in old times. That was when there were rows of decanters on the shelf behind the bar, and a his-ring vessel of hot water ready, to make punch, and three or four logger-heads (long irons clabbed at the end) were always lying in the fire in the cold season, wniting to be plunged into sputtering and foaming mugs of dip—a goodly compound, speaking according to the flesh, made with beer and rugar, and a certain suspicion of strong waters, over which a little nutmeg being grated, and in it the bot iron being then allowed to sizzle, there results a peculiar singed aroma, which the wise regard as a warning to remove themselves at once out of the reach of temptstion.

But the bar of Pollard's Tahvern no longer presented its old attractions, and the loggert eads had long disappeared from the fire. In place of the decanters, were boxes containing "lozengers," as they were commonly called, sticks of candy in jars, clears in tumblers, a few lemons, grown bard-skinnedward marvelously shrunken by long exposure, but still feebly suggestive of possible lemonade—the whole ornamented by festooms of yellow and blue cut fly-paper. On the front shelf of the bar stood a large German-silver pitcher of water, and scattered about were ill-conditioned lamps, with wicks that always wanted picking, which burned red and smoked a good deal, and were apt to go out without any obvious cause, leaving strong reminiscences of the while-fishery in the circumambient air.

The large portion of his work, which Dr. Holmes has devoted to speculative and critical discussions. contains many original suggestions.

Holmes has devoted to speculative and critical discussions, contains many original suggestions, brilliant side views which often reflect a sudden light, and pregnant queries which are intended to disturb the traditional solutions of the mysteries of the universe, but which fail to establish any plausible hypothesis in their place.

HAND-BOOK FOR ACTIVE SERVICE. By EGBERT L. Viele. 12mo. pp. 252. D. Van Nostrand.

The class of persons, for whom this volume is primarily intended, are the volunteer citizen soldiers, who may be liable at any moment to be called into actual military service. It sets forth the practical details of campaign I fe, concensing a large amount of valuable information within a narrow space, and forming a convenient and useful book of reference for the inexperienced soldier, who wishes to comprehend the duties of his profession for himself, without being a mere machine to obey the word of command.

A new issue of the Pickwick Papers has just been made by T. B. Peterson & Brothers in twenty-one different styles, affording to the younger readers of Dickens an excellent opportunity for gravifying their taste in the choice of an edition, and at the same time, consulting the interest of their pockets.

A very neat edition of The Works of CHARES DICK-ENS is announced by W. A. Townsend & Co., to be published serially, with illustrations by Darley and Gilbert. Fonr volumes, containing the Pickwick Papers, have already been issued, and their tasteful and attractive appearance recommendathem to the attention

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW NAVAL COAST-GUARD.

During the continuance of the snow-storm yesterday the steamships Empire City, Star of the West, the steam gun-boat Mohawk, and the storeship Supply, remained off Quarantine ready for departure on their respecific voyages as soon as the weather will permit. The clearances of the first two vessels are Indianola and Brazes, Texns; the Supply goes to join the Home Squadron in the Gulf of Mexico, while the destination of the Mohawk remains uncertain, her cargo consisting of stores, ammunition, and coal. At daylight to-day they will all probably depart. By one of these vessels a detachment of 80 men will be taken from Governor's

A number of other steamers will shortly leave this port under orders from the Government. The steamships Philadelphia, Ariel, and Contracoalcos, bave all been chartered, and are now getting ready as fast as possible. The Philadelphia lies at Pier No. 50 North River; the Ariel at the foot of Eleventh street, East River, and the Contracoalcos at Pier No. 46 North River. The latter is to be ready for sailing by

on vessels of the Navy are still rem ready for orders to go anywhere as soon as required. During vesterday and the day before, the Vixen and Harriet Lane were lying off the Battery, waiting orders. The Crusader, the Perry, the Corwin, and the Bibb, the two latter being smart little coasting surveyers now drafted for naval service, are likewise in a state of readiness. The splendid frigate Roanoke will be taken out of the dry dock in a week.

At Governor's Island, the ordnance department is in a state of activity, though the company employed in loading the guns and military stores is not very large. A brig, a schooner, and a sloop were yesterday lying moored to the wharves of the Island; one of themthe brig Mary Porter-being about full, and ready to start for Key West. On Monday last a schooner left the Island with ordnance, her destination being likewise southward.

Between Governor's Island and the Battery a neat little propeller, entitled the Winfield Scott, is now making hourly trips, afferding convenient accommoda tions for the officers and soldiers, as well as their friends, who are continually going to and from the

The steam-frigate Powhatan hauled up to the Navy-Yard yesterday. Her arrival was telegraphed to the anthorities at Washington, who have commanded her to remain as she is for the present. Neither officers nor men have been detached, and it is thought she will remain in commission. Not having been overhauled in four years, since she was fitted out for the East Indies, she cannot advisedly be left long in active service. The Powhatan has been brought home in pursuance of the policy of establishing a coast guard which was resolved upon by the late Administration, and will be adhered to by the present. The advices by this arrival from the home squadron are interesting. Three ships of-war only will be left in the Gulf of Mexico until political affairs become more settled here. The Macedonian is the only newly-commissioned ship to remain out. No officers have teen gazetted to replace those whose resignations from the fleet have been tendered. The craft that left for Norfolk had no provision or stores to spare. As the establishment of the naval coast guard is a most important movement, we print for the first time a tabular analysis of its strength, as follows:

LIGHT DEAUGHT FOR HANDOR DUTY, TENDERS, AC 11,897 1,632 Total.... 9,415 9,078 1,776 700 1,736 8,637

one squadron since the organization of the United States Navy. It exceeds the Paraguay Expedition by seven in the number of vessels, and by over a thousan in the number of men. It consists of more ships than the channel fleet of England, although of only half as many men. Every vessel on the list is in commission, and manned, except the Bainbridge and Delphin which, as well as the brig Perry, could be got ready for sea in a few days. The revenue craft included are now subject to the rules and regulations of the regular navy, and may be considered belonging to it. About half a dozen regular men-of-war could be added to the fleet. In an engagement, the five last-named ships are all that could be put in line of battle. A 30-pound ball at water-mark would cripple all the rest.

CROPS AND POLITICS IN OREGON.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

OREGON CITY, Jan. 7, 1861. We are in the enjoyment of an unusually pleasant Winter. There has a large quantity of rain fallen, but the weather has been very mild. Ice has not formed to the depth of an inch up to this time. As a general thing, we experience our coldest weather before the middle of January. Very little snow has fallen; the ground has been hardly covered twice.

The low price of wheat since the last crop has been harvested has caused a general apathy among our farmers; so much so that comparatively little wheat has been sown this last Fall, though what there is looks very well. Of the old erop, there is a large surplus on

has been sown this last Fall, though what there is looks very well. Of the old crop, there is a large surplus on hand. The ruling price, delivered at ship navigation, is 60 cents per bushel. In the interior, it only commands from 40 to 50 cents per bushel. Large quantities may be had at the latter figures.

Since California has taken to growing wheat so larkely, our market has become quite limited. The gold mines in British Columbia, and those bordering on the northern ad north eastern part of this State, are the only markets we can command at present. The rumous rates of freighting our products to California has, of late, almost excluded us from competition in that market. For some time, there existed an unjust discrimination against Oregon; articles of import were charged about one-third less than thore of export.

Transportation generally is exorbitantly high in Oregon. It costs \$1 to travel twelve miles (that is only balf what it was fifteen mouths ago), from Portland to Oregon City; and from the latter place to Salem, 50 miles, \$4, and all other distances proportion ately high. From Portland to the Dalles, a distance not exceeding 90 miles, it costs \$21 to transport a tun of freight. Nearly all the steam hoa s are owned and controlled by one company. Some of the routes pay from 60 to 160 per cent.

The officeholders are preparing themselves for a general turnout after the 4th of March. The Collector of Astoria has held his office tor upward of ten years. He is a Slavery propagandest, and am old aristocratic Kentuckian. I hope "Uncle Ale" will have no use for him. His place, of right, belongs to some good Republican. W. L. Adams, editor of The Oregon Argur, is an applicant for that post. He would make a good officer. Oregon, I expect, will furnish a full quota for all the offices.

In the late Presidential struggle, the Breckinridgers worked with a will, and spent large soms of money to carry out the policy and behests of Joseph Lane. You may depend upon it they will die hard. The winding up of the affairs

up of the affairs of some of the ometary, and the ledger.

The burning of the Custom-House several years agoacci ental y, of course—burnt up the ledgers of that Now that we have a working representation in the

Institution.

Now that we have a working representation in the United States Senate, it is expected that Oregon will have advocates that will make a little better use of their time and talents. It was hoped and, indeed, expected that Joseph would perform one act of justice, if nothing more, and have that infiguious provision in the Oregon Donation law repealed and amended, so as to answer toe object intended and restore the rights of the injured parties, the heirs of Dr. John McLaughlin, who have been basely wronged by this act of special legislation. I, for one, did not think that Joseph would allow this Administration to expire without bringing into requision his tremendous influence, as he always appeared to be a special pet, and have this matter corrected. If he was insensited to the wrongs of the heirs, as a public benefit he might have assisted in placing the University finds in a situation to render its (the University's) endowment possible, and the kinds appropriated for that purpose available. What Joseph Lune has done during his long career of misrepresentation to distinguish it, I am unable to see. Not withstanting memorials, petitions, and letters calling his attention and urging and intresting him to me his endeavors to have the lith section of the "Donation law" repealed and amended, so as to give the heirs their rights, and render the part relating to the University effection he can possibly have, in reviewing his life, spent, as he says, in becalf of his dear people. I am curious to know! It is wondered here what will become of him. Oregon has no longer use for him. His supporters here now see their folly, and are determined to make amende for the future. He is politically dead in Oregon. Peace to his aslees.

The Republican cause is gaining arength every day

determined to make amends for the future. He is po-litically dead in Oregon. Peace to his sales.

The Republican cause is gaining strength every day here. If the appointments for this State are judicious-ly made, they will go very far toward rendering our late triumph popular, and our future success more cer-tain. I carnestly desire to see an improvement made in the policy exhibited by our predecessors, who have not made qual fications and fitness requisites in their receivable to edition. A more reckless disregard, in ntments to office. A more reckless

his particular, I have never witnessed.

The gold mines in Oregon and contiguous thereto, keep our population very much on the move. So much is this the case, that farm hands are scarce, and wages high. There is, perhaps, no country in the world where the laborer is as independent as he is in this country, it will have his \$30 to \$50 per month, or be off to the gold mines. Capital controls labor in most countries, but this State is an exception to the general role.

A large number of our floating population will leave arry number of our notting population will leave early in the Spring for the northern gold fields, where late discoveries have developed new diggings that will pay well. Many of our farmers too will repair thither, with the hope of replenishing their badly furnished

The silver mines near here have not been sufficiently tested to give you an idea what may be in store for our people from that source. There have been several assays made, but the results have been so contradictory that no satisfactory idea can be formed.

ALPHA.

## BROOKLYN ITEMS.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF GAS .- The Brooklyn Gas Light Company have issued circulars informing the residents and business men of Fulton street from the river to Fulton avenue, Fulton avenue from Fulton street to Washington avenue, Myrtle avenue from Fulton street to Washington avenue, Court street, Montague street from Court to Clinton, Altantic street from the river to Flatbush avenue, Columbia street from Atlantic to Flatbush avenue, that they will reduce the price of gas from \$2 50 per 1,000 cubic feet to \$1 25 per 1,000 cubic feet on the 1st of April next. The new Gas Company have laid pipes, and are furnishing gas in all the above named streets, hence the efforts of the old company to retain their customers.

THE OLD LADIES' HOME .- Bristow's oratorio, Praise to God," was given at the Academy of Music last evening, in aid of the Graham Institute, or Home for Aged, Indigent Females.

THE BASE-BALL CLUBS .- The base-ball clubs are making arrangements to recommence their games as soon as the season permits.

ASSAULT UPON A CITIZEN BY AN OFFICER.—In the Court of Sessions yesterday, Officer Stophen Coyle was placed on trial on an Indictiment charging bim with assault and battery, with intent to kill. The complaining witness was William ky, land, residing on the corner of Columbia and Vine streets, who charged that Coyle struck him with his club and injured him severely about the head some time last Summer, the marks being still visible. On the part of the policoman it was contended that Ryland was drunk and disorderly, and used most irritating and insuling language, and that he exercised no more than sufficient force to take him to the Station-House. Ryland, it appears, was cannined before Justice Cornwell on the charge preferred by the officer, and the complaint was discussed. Coyle was subsequently brought before the Police Commissioners on the complaint of Ryland, but the evidence being so contradictory the somplaint there was dismissed. The Indict ment was afterward found by the Grand Jury. The case (in the Seasions) being given to the Jury, a verdict of guilty of assault and battery was randered, and defendant fined 850. In consequence, however, of the poculiar oircumstances involved in the case, half of the fine will be remitted at the opening of the Court this morning. ASSAULT UPON A CITIZEN BY AN OFFICER .- In the

BONE BOILING NOT A NUISANCE.-The trial of I BORZ BOILING ROT A NUISANCE.—The trial of H.
D. Schriefer, Wm. Leselle, and H. Kruger, indicted for misdemeanor in maintaining a missance in the Ninth Ward, terminated
in the Court of Sessions yesterday. The defendants are propritors of a bone-boiling establishment, which had been complained
of as causing a disagreeable small for a great distance from the
factory. The defense brought witnesses to prove that the
business might be carried on by means of retorts, so as to prevent the offensive effuvia, as complained of, and that defendants
now used these retorts. All disagreeable consequences would
consequently be avaided in the future. The Jury, after a considorthic time spent in following hought in a vertice of "Motmility". LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—Craceut—March 14—Before Justice CLEARE.

ACTIONS AGAINST MARRIED WOMEN ON THEIR NOTE.

J. F. Butterworth agt. And C. and Anna Maria Comstock.

The plaintiff sued, as receiver of the 1-land City Bank to recover on a note for \$\cupe 1.800\$, made by defendants respectively, as maker and indorser. It appears that defendants in Brown constitutes the firm of Comstock & Co., she having filed a certificate in the County Clerk's office that the firm had business with foreign countries, and she was permitted to assume the old name of the firm. The firm name was signed to the note by Lucius & Comstock. These facts were admitted, but defendant in answer denied the anth rity of Comstock to execute the note. The main dispute in the testimony was as to this fact. A plea of name of the firm at legal rates of interest, with the understanding that defendant Brown was to leave \$750 one-half of the loan, on deposit for the bank, and further, that both defendants were married women. On motion of defendants compret, the Court dismissed the convoluint, on the ground that the action could not lie against married women.

Charles A. Pesbody for posintiffic W. W. Niles for defendants. Sult TO RECOVER FOR SUPPLIES FURNISHED.

Francis C. Ford et al. agt. Wm. P. Richardson et al.

This sult was fully reported yesterday. The Jury rendered a vardiet for the plaintiffs against all the defendants except Grouby, he not being an owner of the resvel.

Sygcial Trans—March 14.—Before Jaciles Allen.

Maria E. Waring agt. Rose M. Lincoln et al.—Judg-

Maria E. Waring agt. Rose M. Lincoln et al.—Judg ment for defendants dismissing the complaint with costs to the infant defendants, and without costs to the other defendants. Walter Edwards sat. Timothy Clough et al —Motion to dismiss complaint denied, and cause referred to Washington Murray.

CHARBERS-Before Justice SUTHERLAND.

Abraham Ackerson agt. John B. H. Helms.—Motion granted with \$7 costs.
In re. Application of Sophia Beach, general guardian, &c.—
Bonds approved and orders granted.
Harriet J. Cook agt. Aaron D. Farmer et al.—Report confirmed Francis C. Toupet agt. Thomas H. Braisted — Motion for commitment denied.

Abraham P. Main agt. George S. Wright.—Order

Before Justice LEGNARD.

Before Justice LEGNARD.
FOLITICIANS IN COURT.
8 S. Dillaye agt. E. B. Hart.
A few weeks ago this suit, which was brought to recover damages for an assault and battery, was diamissed on application of the defendant. The plaintiff now moved to open this default, on the ground that the same was irregular. After argument, the default was opened and the case set down for trial for the 16th inst.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—March 14.—
Before Judge-Hillow.
DECISIONS.

Wyman agt. Mansfield.—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied. with \$10 costs.

Topal agt. Van Schoonhoren.—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with \$5 costs, to shide event.

Topski agt. Van Schoonhoren.—Morion to vacue over the tenied, with \$5 coorts, to shide event.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—MARCH 14.—Before Justice Robertson.

Charles Devlin agt. John Fittsparick, Robert Earl, and Benjamin M. Stillwell.

The plaintiff is an ex-Street Commissioner. He now saks that the defendants render bim an account of various contracts assigned to them by him, and that they be restrained from collecting any more moneys upon the same till the termination of this action. Mr. Devlin avers in his complaint that in order to be smalled to assume the duries of Street Commissioner in 1807, be, by the advice of his atterney. Mr. Stiffwell, assigned contracts for paring Maiden lane and Courthands streets in which he was interested, to his them filend, Fitspatrick, with the understanding that his (plaintiff's) interest was not to cease if he did not receive the office.

Mr. Devlin being appointed Street Commissioner, Fitspatrick gave him a number of promisory notes as accurity for his (Devlin's) interest in the contract. Mr. Devlin now charges that after his retirement from the Street Commissionership by the advice of Stillweil, he gave the notes back to Fitspatrick, but that the assignment of the contracts was tever returned to him that the defendants have received over \$12,000 from the city on account of these contracts, which he claim about be accounted for to him. No answer has been put in as yet by the defendant, and the matter came up on a motion to compel the plaintiff to make his complaint more definite and certain.

Mr. John McKeon and F. R. Smyth appear for the defendants.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Mance 14.

SURROGATE'S COURT—MARCH 14.

The will of Elizabeth Van Tuyle was admitted to probete. The deceased bequesthed the sum of \$100 to the colored church of which the late Rev. Peter Williams was pasior; to the Litted Arylum, \$100, and to the wife of the Rev. Charles A. Mason \$100.

The will so John A. Barnelle, a R. of John A. Rosweller and Rose McGowan were also

admitted to probate.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Manca 14.—Before Judge McCray.

John Saner, on a plea of guilty of assault and battery, was fired #5. Patrick McIntyre pleaded guilty of pett laceuy, and was sent to the Feutheniary for 6 months. Michael Farral and Patrick Donnell, on a plea of guilty of borglay in the third degree were sent to the State Frison Jyears each. A man and woman, the parents of one of the above boxecome into Court, the woman bearing on her arm a basket, which she deposited in the center of the court-room, and, men heaving the sentence, tumbled into her basket in a fainting fit. Capt. Wooldridge and Officer Webster carried the beaket and contents our axid great sensation in the court-room.

Thomas Righer was indicted for stealing eleven cales and fit toes baskets of champagne. The defense took the ground that the liquor was turnly juice, and to establish the fact that the application of the term champagne was a minomer, called a wifners Mr. Willman, who testif d that it was an indication of the real article, and called American champagne wine. Another witness estified that gas was put in the article, together with marble dust and viriol, to give it a fine head and make it systile. Acquitted.

Henry King was indicted for an assault, with intent to kill, you

marble dust and vitriol, to give it a fine head and make it spar-kle. Acquitted.

Henry King was indicted for an assault, with intent to kill, spon-Thos. R. Knez, a clerk to Miller's bookstors, No. 554 Broadway.
The evidence was that the defendant was in the habit of coming into the store and buying books, but carrying away more than he purchased. On one occasion the clerk caught King is the act, collared him, draged him back into the store, notwithstanding threats from the prisoner that he would shoot bim, and attempts to make them good by taking out a pivtol and fining it off, the ball passing near the knez of Knoz. A fing, who claims to be a Bo-hemian plead his own came, but did not succeed in convincing the Jury of his innocence, athough the District-Attorney and the Judge expressed sems doobts as to the learned defendant's satisty. He was recommitted for sessuit and battery, with in-tent to kill, on the person of John W. Green. Case still on.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS-MARCH 14.—Before Justices

Kelly, Wellan, and Ossown.

William Aldridge, convicted on six charges of petty larceny, was sent to the House of Refegs. John Burns, petty larceny, two charges. Penitentiary 6 months; Jeremish Cook, petty larceny, two charges. Penitentiary 6 months each, Mary Diron, assentia the battery, Penitentiary 1 month; John Faro, assentia and battery, fined \$5; George Ferrens, petty larceny, Hoves of Refuse; and batter, Pentientisty I month; John Faro, assault and battery, fined \$52; George Ferrens, petty larceny, House of Refure; Delia Foota, petty larceny Pentientiary 2 months; Wm. Griffiths, petty larceny, Pentientiary 4 months; Jos. W. Hadley, petty larceny, City Pricon 10 days; John Hierbert, assault and battery, Pentientiary 5 months; Michael Kennedy, assault and battery, Pentientiary 5 months; Michael Kennedy, assault and battery, Pentientiary 2 months; second charge, Pentientiary 3 months; third charge, acquitted; fourth charge, Pentientiary 2 months; James Kellock, petty Jarceny, Pentientiary 4 months; Loke Lawless, assault and battery, fined \$5; Catharine Nolan, petty larceny, Pentientiary 1 months; James Kerry, petty larceny, Pentientiary 1 months; James Perry, petty larceny, City Pricon 5 days; Wm. Powers, petty larceny, Pentientiary 4 months; Dennis Riey assault and battery, fined \$5; Catharine Nolan, petty larceny, Pentientiary 6 months; James Perry, petty larceny, Pentientiary 4 months; James 1 months; James 2 months; James 3 m

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAT.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Short Causes—Part I.—Nos. 3319, 2683, 3017, 3363, 1365, 3381, 3181, 1669, 3335, 6759, 2691, 3429, 3579, 2883, 3485, 3385, 3519, 3465, 3281, 3487, 3483, 3483, 2619, 3465, 3281, 1848, 3483, 3483, 3483, 3483, 3483, 3483, 3484, 3484, 3562, 2662, 3464, 3562, 3664, 63 67, 1719, 2898, 3392, 1944, 2629, 2400, 2659, 2464, 3562, 2672, 2472, 2476, 2672, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 2472, 24 

March 15.—Nos 78, 82, 83, 84, 5, 37, 85, 87, 83, 90, 91, 7, 34 50, 51, 56, 88, 39, 60, 54 BROOKLYN CITY COCKY.—Nos. 15, 17, 19, 23, 27, 28, 23, 31, 23, 33, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13, 25, 37, 38, 40, 41.

## NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE, AND SUPPOSED FOUL PLAT.—In the early part of January last, a young German named Adam Schlesser, residing at Newark, left that city for New-York for the purpose of receiving a remittance of several hundred dollars from his agent, Mr. Sattig, of No. 204 Broadway. The missing man called upon his agent, but the remittance at that thue had not arrived, and he left, since which time he has not been heard from. About ten days since the body of an unknown man was found by some rag-pickers in the Morris Canal, about two miles from Jersey City, upon which an inquest was held by Coroner Gaffney The body was examined by Dr. Quidor, no marks of violence were observed, and it having been in the water some length of time, the Jury came to the conclusion that death was caused by drowning.

A few days since, Mr. Valentine Papet, an associate of Schlosser, caused the body of the drowned man to be disinterred, and was very positive that it was the body of Schloeser. At the time of leaving home, he was known to have on his person over \$100, and a galvanized silver watch of German manufacture. Schlosser was a single man, a native of Darmstadt, where he had considerable property, and for some time past has been the owner of an extensive milk route at Newark. The matter will probably be further investigated by the Coroner, should be deem the facts set forth of sufficient

BOAT-BUILDING IN JERSET CITY .- Mesers. J. and J. M. Snellgrove have on the stocks, at their yard, at the head of Hadson street, Jersey City, the following

boats: A propeller, 64 feet in length, 14 feet beam, and Seet hold, for James H. Gantier & Co., and intended for harbor towing. She will be supplied with two 20-horse power oscillating engines, 12-inch cylinder and 20-inch stroke. The keel of a propeller has just been laid for a propeller for Thomas F. Bull, intended for towing water-boats, engaged in supplying vessels with water. She will be 47 feet in length, 11 feet beam, and 5 feet deep. She will be supplied with two oscillating en-gines, and forward will be constructed a water-tank capable of carrying 2,000 gallons of water.

There is also on the stocks, in Mesers. Spellgrove's shop, a yacht nearly completed for Mr. John De Payne of New-London. See is 32 feet in length, 11 feet beam, and 3 feet hold. They are also building a sail boat 26 feet in length and 10 feet beam, for Mr. Charles White of Perth Amboy.

MARKETMEN'S BLACK LIST.—The Newark Advertier away the Girk of Centre Market has prepared, and has on exhibition at the office a black list, containing the names of buyers and sellers who are not so honest as they should be. Among the bad sellers are those who cheat in the weight of lay, who paim off bad egg for good, who give about measure in potatoes who fall to pay for hay and other articles—paying only a part and chea ing the owner out of the balance; these who getting hay, &c., delivered make trouble about the price; and other who, in various ways, take advantage of the saller. This hat has been prepared for the benefit of the public, and those who buy largely in the country market of hay or other bulk; articles might vary often save themselves money and trouble by consoling it before purchasing.

HELD TO ANSWER.—Samuel Smith, the young man mentioned yesterday charged with attempting to pass a \$5 conn-terfeit bill upon shopkeepers in Jersey City, was yesterday held in \$500 bonds by Recorder Tildes to appear for trial at the next Court.

SHOCKING DEATH.—Dr. Vermenle of New-Markets N. J., late of New-York, committed suicide on Saturday morning, the 9th inst. at that place, by throwing himself upon the track of the Central Railroad, just as the express train dashed by at a high rate of speed. Hie was horribly nutilated, and killed instantly. He had been in a state of partial insanity much of the time du ing the past year, and his self-destruction was undoubtedly the result of mental aberration.

MARRIED.

FRENCH—TUCK—In Washington City, D. C., on Takeday, March 5, by the Rev. Dr. Buther of Tribity Church, Francis C. French, esq., to Ellen, youngest, daughter of the Hon. Amos. Tuck of New-Hampshire.

Lamberson — SfOTESBURY — In Brocklyn, on Tucsday, March 12, by the Rev. Geo. R. Thrall. Wm. Lamberson of Mattewan, N. J. to Sarah A. Stotesbury of Brocklyn.

MEADER—HUNTOON—As the residence of the bride's father, in Shrewabery, Vt., on Thursday, Feb. 28, by the Rev. C. A. Stovens, Mr. Wm. P. Meader of Lincoln, Vk., to Miss Elizabeth S. Huntoon of Shrewabery.

PIERSON—RITIER—Un Tucsday, March 12, by the Rev. Dr. Gilliette, Homer C. Pierson to Mary Eliza Ritter, all of this city.

BARCOCK-Suddenly, Mr. Avery C. Babcook, in the 59th year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, No. 334 Hicks street,
Funeral services at his late residence, No. 334 Hicks street,
Brooklyn, between Degraw and Sacket streets, at 11j welcome
this morning after which the remains will be taken to New
Haven for interment.

Haven for interment.

BARBOURA-At Factoryville, Staten Island, on Tuesday, March

12, Clara A., only child of Henry M. and Ellen T. Barbour, aged

5 years

Remains taken to Rozbury, Mass., for interment.

Remains taken to Rozbury, Masse, for interment.

BRESEE—On Tuesday, March 12 & herbrine Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Juesculah and Lovrinda A. Bresce, aged 4 years
and 10 months.

CASSEY—On Wednesday, March 13, Alonzo, only son of James
and Maria Cassey, aged 3 years, 3 months and 22 days.

COOK—In Augusts, Ga. on Sanday, March 10, Charles Cook,
formerly of Brooklyn, ju the 31st year of his age.

FOY-On Tuesday, March 12, on board steamer Wamenita. en passage from New-Eedford, Mass., to New-York City, Eidridge Foy.

passage from New-Bedford, States, to New Forth, Editing Foy,
FISHER—At Fordhum, on Wednesday, March 13, Sarah H. B.\*
wife of Thomas Fisher, eeq., aged 36 years.
FOGGO — In this city, on Wednesday, March 13, Thomas,
cidest and only remaining son of Thomas and Grace Foggo,
aged 2 years 11 months and 3 days.
GORDON—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, March 12, 1061, Philip
Gordon, in the 65th year of this age.
The friends and accumulatances of the family are respectfully lavited to attend his faueral from the First Unitariana Church,
corner of Montgoinery and Grore streets, on Friday, Much
13, at 1 o'clock, p. m. Carriages will be in waiting at the ferry
until 1 o'clock, p. m. Carriages will be in waiting at the ferry
until 1 o'clock.

HAGEMEYER — In Brocklyn, on Wednesday, March 13,

until I o'clock.

HAGEMEYER — In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Merch 13, Cornella wire of F. R. Hagemeyer, and daughter of the Rev. E. M. Johnson, aged 21 years.

LOPEZ—In Communique, N. J., on Tuesday, March 13, aged 52 years and 9 months Charlotte, wife of Joseph Lopes.

METCALF—On Wednesday, March 13, of Congestion of the lungs, Hester C., relict of Charles E. Metcalf, in the 50th year of het say.

METCALF-On Wednesday, March 13, of Congestion of the lungs, Heater G., reitet of Charles E. Metcalf, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the Caurch of the itory Mattyrs, Forsyth street, between Cenal and liester streets, on Friday, the 15th, at 10 o'clock, a m. Boston and Michigan papers please copy.

MILLER-On Toxeday, March 12, Ads., vonngest child of John R and Elizabeth V. Miller, of diputheria, aged 9 years, 9 months and 16 days.

Her remains were taken to Scotch Plains, N. J., for interment. Rahway, N. J., and Louisville, K.y., papers please copy.

MORTON-In this city, on Tuesday, March 12, George Mortonin the 23d year of his age.

NOLAN-In this city, on Tuesday, March 12, Mary Nolan, aged 35 years.—In this city, on Wednesday, March 13, Henry Rodgers, aged 2 years, 9 months and 14 days.

SHEPPARD.—In this city, on Wedne day, March 13, John Sheppard, at the residence of his brother, Michael J. Sheppard.

SHEPPARD—In this city, on Weshe dey, March 13, 700 Sheppard, at the residence of the brother, Michael J. Sheppard.

TIMEWELL—On Friday, March 8, Hannah Timewell, wife of John A. Timewell, and daughter of the late Thomas and Hannah Meffit of Philadelphia.

VALENTINE—At Youkers, on Tuesday, March 12, Rebecce, widow of Elijah Valentine, in the 56th year of her age.

WORTHINGTON—In Baiavia, N, T., on Sunday, March 10, et spoplery, Gad Worthington, aged 15 years.

FROM HAVANA .- By the arrival of the steamship De Soto, Capt. Johnston, we have detes from Havana to March 9. Aside from the preparations for the reception of the Prince-Midshipman Alfred, there is nothing local interest to communicate. The health of the city and island is as good as usual.

Sugar market improving in setivity. No. 12 good and strong is eid at \$\frac{1}{2}\$, stock on hand \$100 000 boxes. Melasses—no sales; is comingled 14 \$20 reals \$\Phi\$ keg for clayed, and \$2\$ \$3 reals for Mus covado. Freights plenty and vessels wanted at pravious rates and better than per last advices. Exchange—on London 60 days 9/2/100, premium; Northern cities, 162 do.; Southern shorting the state of the

How A Spirse Fell.—Few people who have not visited England can understand the affection with which the people of a minor cathedral town view the ecclasiastical colifice which is the principal ornament of their place, and which chiefly attracts strongers. The cathedral towns are usually very quiet, clean—rather sleepy places, to tell the tra h. There is a bishop and a number of clearyman and little choir how, and excepting places, to tell the tru h. There is a bishop and a number of elergymen, and little choir boys, and, excepting on market days, they are the most prominent individuals in the place. There is a daily service in the cathedral. To be sure, nobody but the clergy and the organist and the choir boys and a few curious strangers attend, but then it is very gratifying to the townsholk to know that everythin, is gong on right. Their love for the cathedral is latent in prosperous those, but once let the old edifice ret into trouble and they will make lively demonstrations of their esteem. For instance, at York, a few years 190, a manine set fire to the cathedral, and the righty carved woodwork of the stalls was destroyed. The townsholk at once held a meeting and subscribed enough to replace the cherished ornaments. ments.

Inents.

In this country, Burlington, New-Jersey, with its St. Mary a Church and Bishop's residence, comes the nearest to a cathedral town; and we are free to say that all the Burlingtonians would feel deeply grieved abould the handsome spire of St. Mary's come day touched a the cround.

nearest to a cathedral town; and we are free to say that all the Barlingtonians would feel deeply grieved should the handsome spire of St. Mary a some day tunble to the ground.

Such a misbap has, however, recently occurred to the English town of Chichester. The cathedral there, though by no means among the finest of England, was old and interesting. It was begun some eight hundred years ago. The tower was built about the year 1200, and the spire placed in the center of the building, rising to a hight of two hundred and seventy-four feet, and sorpassed in altitude by only two other spires in the kingdom, was added about the year 1400. Now a spire erected nearly a century before Columbus set foot on American soil is entitled to some veneration, and therefore its full is worth chroad-ling; for fall it did, and that on the 2nh of February last.

It appears that the tower had for some time shown symptoms of danger, and during recent reparations made in the interior arrangements of the Cathedral, if was discovered that this danger was much more serious than at first supposed. On the 14th olt, cracks and crevices appeared in the piers. Immediately after the Sunday services on the 17th, bodies of workmen took possession of the church, and by day and night worked to strengthen the tower. But the immense weight of the spire was too great. A terrific storm occurred on the might of Wedteedey, the 20th, which shook the tower, but the efforts of sixty workmen appeared still to offer some possibility of ultimate success, when, at 34 in the morning, they left the building. At daylight they returned to the task, but now the spire tottered. At 14 p. m. the workmen were all ordered out of the Cathedral, and a quarter of an hour later the tower and spire fell to the foor with but little noise, forming a mass of near 6,000 tuns of runn in the center of the church, and carrying with it about twenty feet in length of the nave, and as much of the transept and choir. "The spire at its fall," says an eye-witnes, "at first inclined slig

pearance of the rail was that we also rapidly foundering at ees."

Fortunately ne one was injured by this catastrophs, but the people of Chichester are inconsolable over their architectural less.

[Evening Post.